### From the Missouri Republican. THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

We resume the consideration of the apportionment; and, by way of clucidation, and as matter of reference, publish the table promised in our last. In this table, a column is added, containing the free white male population over 21 years of age. This column is intended for the purpose of showing the number of persons in each new county, competent, by age, to become parties to suits at law; as the remote distance which the inhabitants of the various territories prayed to be organized as counties, was the only argument used by the advocates of new ly know where to begin, there are so many ex counties, in the Legislature, which poss used even the semblance of plausibility. The new counties somewhere; and for the purpose of taking time are marked thus; and those informed on the for consideration, we defer the further analysis of subject, as to the proportion which litigants bear this subject until another day. to the whole population, can now ascertain by calculation or otherwise, what proportion of the 331 of Nangua, of the 334 of Ozark, of the 398 of Andrew, etc., stood in need of a court house a few miles nearer than the one they had. The counties from which the new counties have been taken are marked thust, as a matter of information.

As we mentioned in our last, that 1720 is the average equitable, democratic ratio of constituent population to a representative, under the last census, it will be seen by reference to the accompanying table, that by the creation of the fifteen new counties, the number of counties having less than this population, has been increased from seventeen to forty-two!! These 42 counties contain 50,191 free white male inhabitants; which, according to an apportionment based upon population alone, would be entitled to but twentynine representatives; as it is, they have forty two, which is thirteen more than they are entitled to. By this means, the other 35 counties are defrauded of this number-13 representatives. The average constituency of each of those 42 representatives is 1195 only; and the allowance of a representative to this number. in those 42 counties has the effect of increasing the ratio of constituent population to precisely 2100, on the representatives of the other 35 counties-making an average difference of 905 constituents, between the representatives of the two classes of

The distribution of representation among the other 35 counties having to be made "according to the free white male inhabitants therein." not at the necessarily increased average of 2100, it follows as a matter of course, according to the rule of distribution which we adopted in our last, of requiring a county to contain at least a ratio and a half of population, to be entitled to two representatives, that in the present case no county containing less than 3150, could be entitled to two representatives; [this number being 2100, and its half, 1050 added together. | And no county containing less than two and a half ratios, or 5250, could be entitled to three representetives. According to this rule, the following distribution of representation would have been made.—[See the table.] From No. 1 to No. 62, Caldwell to

Washington inclusive, 62 counties at one representative each, make.

From No. 63 to No. 75, Clay to Howard inclusive, 13 counties, at two representatives cach, makes, 26 reps. Boone, three representatives, . 3 reps. St. Louis, eight representatives,

-leaving one member to be added to Washing ton, to make up the 100. This the Legislature did; and in the superabundance of their love, of one kind, for St. Louis, and their love of another kind, for Howard, they took one from the 'onner and gave it to the latter. But with the exception of this single instance, of wronging St. Louis, for the banefit and reward of Howard, the Legislature have rigidly adapted the system of apportionment among the 35 counties, that we conployed in our former article, for apportionment among the 45 more populous counties. The fact is, there was no other mode, which could be

called system, for them to adopt. s, we have shows shown the rule by which the above distribution was made; and that it is identically the same which was mentioned by us in our former article upon this subject, as being the only one available under the constitution with the exception, however, of the act of intos. tice done St. Louis, for the purpose of bestowing a bounty upon Howard. As the same party, and same individuals who passed the apportionment passed the new county law also, we are compelled, not only to believe, but to know, that there were at least some of the members of the majority who passed those laws, who knew what effect the creation of new countles would have open the apportionment, no matter how ignorant of those effects the balance of them might have been. One of the better informed leaders in this busineer, from Lincoln, upon being informed that the creation of only thirteen now counties, would have the effect of reducing the representation of his county from two to one, observed, "if that is the effect, I will say, 'get thee behind me Satan. Yet be afterwards voted for both the new county and apportionment bills. That some of the majority knew the effect which the creation of new counties would have upon the apportionment is farther evidenced by the repeated refusals of that majority in the House, to order the committee on new counties, to farnish the House with an estimate of the population of the new counties, and of the population remaining to the counties from which the new were taken. Mr. Bailey, of St. Charles, early in the stage of the new co. movement, made this motion which was promptly voted down. When the question came up in committee of the whole, Mr. Coalier, of the same county, made the same motion, which was adopted, but after a recess, and consultation. and explanation, and a little drilling, one of those who voted in the majority moved a reconreseinded. And if we recollect dightly, between those times, Mr. Wood, of Clay, unde the some motion, which was voted down. So that all information was deliberately suppressed, lest some of the majority, who perchance might have too much conscience and honesty to participate in this flagitious outrage and violence upon the democratic principle of equal representation which the headers meditated, might bolt, and go against the new county measure, and they, and Colone

Benton, he in the minority in the next Legisla

ture. Another evidence of the knowledge of

the Icaders as to the effects of this new county

measure, is, that one of its most sturdy advocates,

while the question was pending, went to an op-

ponent of his on the same question, and exharted

him to perseverence in opposition to new coun-

ties, observing, that "PRINCIPLE WILL FIRALLY

the new and divided counties, until Parsons made

his speech just before the final vote was taken,

when he read the same from a paper which he

held in his hand; and still being the sole possess

Not one particle of information was

or of the information which he gave, there was | \$26,415 41 should have been paid into the Treas. concery, and so much political dishozesty, can be, if they can be, united together in the same persons, is a problem insoluble by us; and only a case that there is such an affinity, can the leaders in this new county creation and apportionment, be morrally bonest, while at the same

time they are politically so dishonest. Having made the foregoing observations, of a more general nature, we come now to consider thement. the apportionment more in detail, and to exhibit to view a few of the many beauties, and consistencies and democratic features, of the Bentonian stamp, which it embodies. And in this, we hard-CELLENT Starting points. But we must begin

788

793

279

Caldwell

2. Ripleyf

3. Taney†

	4. Audrain	871	324 /	
	5. Clurket	900	401 1	
	6. Niangua?	900	331	
	7. Ozsrk*	950	334	
	8. Andrew*	950	398	ļ
	9. Nodaway*	950	398	
	10. Livingston†	960	396	
	11. Kinderhook*	1,000	382 6	
i	12. Bates* 13. Shelby†	1,000	0.00	
	13. Shelby† 14. Shannon*	1,050	Philips I	
1	15. Miller	1,096	389	ŀ
	16. Carcoll	1,132	74.100.000	t
l	'17. Linn	1,160	369	į
	18. Grundy*	1,175		
	19. Newtonf	1,177		į
	20, Van Burent	1,178	453	
1	21. Henry Rivest	1,193	441	
1	22. Jasper*	1,200	468	
1	23. St. Clair*	1,200	441	
1	24. Clinton	1,227	513	
1	25. Barryt	1,247	458	
	26. Pulaskit	1,247	477	
	27. Osage*	1,277	528	
	28. Gasconade† 29. Pettos	1,277 1,284	528	
1	30. Wright*	1,300	498	
1	31. Ste. Genevieve	1,318		7
	32, Adair*	1,350	+7.37	
	33. Stoddard	1,364	5.8	
	34. Daviess	1,331	525	
	35. Wayne	1,404	481	
5	36. St. François	1,408	532	
d	37. Madison	1,415	509	
	38. Macon†	1,580		
2	39. Scotland*	1,600	634	į
	40. Morgant	1,650		
	41. Lewist	1,703	675	
	42. Crawford	1,717		
9	43. Dade*	1,800	662	
	44. Monigomery 45. Charlton	1,832 1,835		
	46. Saline	1,849	749	
, i	47. Warren	1,849	744	
	48. Benton	1,863	712	
	49. New Madrid	2,077	874	
3	50. Jefferson	2,084	773	
	51. Johnson	2,095	810	
	52. Polk†	2,147	781	
	53. Ralis	2,265	910	
4	54. Greene	2,589	978	
	55. Buchanan†	2,598	1,046	
1	56. Scott	2,668	1,122	
П	57. La Fayette	2,724	1,128	
	58. Perry	2,725 2,786	1,138	
	59. Lincoln 60. Randolph	2,863	1,087	
	61. Ray	2,948	1,143	
1	62. Washington	3,015	1,113	
ř	63. Clay	3,268	1,265	
6	64. Franklin	3,385	1,360	
1	65. Jackson	3,437	1,374	
,	66. St. Charles	3,639	1,754	
4	67. Cape Girardeau	3,852	1,563	
:	68. Platte	4,016	1,651	į
	6). Monroe	4,062	1,600	j
t	70. Pike	4,280	1,746	

#### From the National Intelligencer. THE MISSION TO SPAIN.

71. Cooper

73. Callaway

75. Howard

77. St. Louis

76. Boone

Marion

House of Representatives, March 1, 1841

4,415

4.435

4.536

4.984

17,104 10,211

172,030 71,237

Mesers. Gales & Seaton: -I had intended while the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bil was under consideration, to have called the attention of Congress to the extraordinary expenses of the mission to Spain, from 1829 to 1836, but was prevented by a resolution of the House arresting debate before that part of the bill was reached to which the subject properly apportained. With regard to the authenticity of the facts stated. I will observe that they have been obtained from the archives of the State Department, and may he relied on as accurate.

Cornelius P. Van Ness was appointed Minister to Spain on the 23d September, 1829 and his mission was terminated on the 1st October, 1835, being services of five years and seven days. Mr. Van Ness continued at Modrid, notwithstanding his recall, claiming to be Minister till the 21st December, 1836, being a period of service for which he claims the emoluments of office, of six years and three months. Mr. Forsyth says that specifying the amount and objects, the same Mr. Van Ness was recalled on the 1st October, 1835, and refuses to allow him any compensation for his gratuitous residence after his recall. Mr. Van Ness says that, in consequence of the death Mr. Berry, who was his successor, and who died at Liverpool on the 30th of August, 1835. he felt at liberty to remain at the mission.

The controversy between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. sideration, which was cerried, and the order was Van Ners as to the question whether Van Ness was Minister after the 1st October, 1835, is most singular, and to state it fully would greatly extend this communication, and involve Mr. Van Ness in a matter which will no doubt become a

subject of indicial investigation-My main purpose is to call the attention of been charged on account of this mission, with a hope that this and all other diplomatic accounts sons came to the United States, by sea, during will be closely and thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Van Ness was in office, as Mr. Forsyth the year, assens, (and he is the best possible witness.) for the period of five years and seven days. He was who is always cracking excellent jokes, tells the authorized to draw on the Bank of the United following good 'un in one of his late letters: States at London for his salary, outfit, &c. and \$9.000 outfit, \$45,175 salary, and \$2,250 re. | would not recover. Mr. balance against him of 26,418 41.

If Mr. Foresth be right, this balance of G-, it is unconstitutional.

none prepared to reply to him. How moral ury in the fall of 1835, or rather should not have been extracted from it. Mr. Van Ness, howevor, married a Spanish lady in Madrid, in the month of December, 1835, and continued his res dence there until the fall or winter of 1839. 1840, thus holding and using this large sum for nore than five years. He has not yet been brought to a settlement, and, having possession of the money, will be in no hurry to come to a set-

Some af Mr. Van Ness' charges for contingencies are somewhat extraordinary. I will state ome of them:

\$4,398 95 Postage and franking, Translations. 1,324 62 Stationery, Expenses in following the Court of 4,457 10 Spain in changes of residence,

Office rent, 1,722 92 W. Huntington, 1845. Huminations and dressing house. 235 20 620 00 Presents, In the month of March, 1835. Mr. Barry was appointed Minister to succeed Mr. Van Ness,

and as before stated died on his way to his mission. 324 His representatives drew from the Treasury for his outfit \$9,000, return allowance \$2,250, and salary and other charges, the entire sum of Mr. Eaton was appointed to the same mission

in the spring of 1836, and up to the 21st of December, 1836, when he reached Cadiz, was enti-384 tled to \$14,162 for outfit and salary. The Se cretary of Legation is by law entitled to \$2,000 per annum. The expenses as charged to his mission, and ac-

488 tually drawn from the Treasury, from the 22d of September, 1829, till the 21st o December, 466 1836, being about six years and three months, are 444 as follows: Mr. Van Ness, \$98,508 31 441 Mr. Barry, 14,514 75 Mr. Eston, 14,162 00

Secretary of Legation, 14,500 00 \$141,785 06 R. HAWES. Respectfully,

LAST NIGHT OF THE SESSION.

We select the following from among the facts which transpired, or were communicated to the 519 House of Representatives, just before the close of 5.8 the session on the 3d inst.

#### THANKS TO SPEAKER HUNTER.

481 Mr. Briggs said he respectful y asked the attention of the House for one moment. He rose to offer the usual tril ute of respect to the presiding officer of this House. For that purpose he would send a resolution to the Chair, and hoped it would receive the cordial and unanimous approbation of 632 every gentleman present.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be 651 presented to the Hon, Robert M. T. Hunter for 757 the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which 749 he has discharged the duties of the Chair during

744 the 26th Congress. This resolution was read, and on the question 874 being put thereon, (by Mr. Dromgoole, who temporarily occupied the Chair,) it was agreed to,

DRITISH SEIZURES AND SEARCHES AND SLAVE

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1841.

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with their resolution of the 30th January last, a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying documents.

M. VAN BUREN. The report of the Secretary of State merely communicates copies of papers called for by the House, in relation to recent seizures or searches of any of our vessels upon the coast of Africa or elsewhere by the British cruisers or authorities, and the cause of the same, and the authority un der which made; and of correspondence between the Government of the United States and Great Britain relating to the African slave trade since 3d March, 1837; as well as communications from N. P. Trist, Consul of the United States at Ha-1.683 vana, relating to the African slave trade. The documents are exceedingly numerous and will 1.984

5,443 2,093 make, when printed, a large volume. POST OFFICE INCIDENTAL EXPENSES

> A communication was received from the Post Office Department, accompanied by a statement of the incidental expenses of the Department for the year ending 30th June, 1840.

From this statement it appears that there was paid during the year as follows:

For wrapping paper	817,502	5
For office forniture	6,256	2
For advertising	38,792	2
For mail bags	43 916	7
For blanks	35,857	9
For locks, keys, and stamps	11,157	8
For depredations and mail agents	19,879	6
For clerks for offices	214,789	8
Miscellaneous	49,629	0
		_

Total.

## INDIAN DISBURSEMENTS.

From the Second Auditor of the Treasury De partment with copies of such accounts ashave been rendered by persons charged with the dishursement or application of moneys, goods or effects for the enefit of the Indians, from the 1st October, 1839, to 30th September, 1840; with a list of the names of all persons to whom goods, moneys or effects have been delivered within the period-mount accounted for, and the balance in the hands of agents.

From this statement it appears that-The whole amount drawn from the Treasury du

ring the year, and placed in the hands of agents \$2,132,141 32 WBS

Of which there has been account-1,710,433 00 ed for

Leaving unaccounted for \$421,708 32 EMIGRANTS.

From the Department of State, with a statetries, in the year 1840, so far as returns have been

who arrived in the U. States, from foreign counegress to the enormous expenditure which has received at the Department. The returns are incomplete; they, however, show that 115,206 per-

A Good Stony .- The "Spy in Washington,

Mr. --, a Representative from Virginia he has gotten into his hands the sum of \$98,008 was taken ill. His Physicians, after a few days The regular compensation would be thus, attendance, expressed apprehensions that he ----, continuing to sllowance, making sltogether \$56,425 .- grow worse, sent for a friend, to whom he com known in either house, as to the population of How is the balance of this sum accounted for municated the apprehensions of his physician, and Mr. Van Ness claims yet a halance of about then said in a solemn manner, "Now, my friend \$2,100, while the Sacretary of State makes a I have a favor to ask; if I should die, do not let me he buried at the expense of Congress, for by

#### THE NEXT U. S. SENATE.

We annex a list of the members electhose terms commence on the 4th of March ext, or who hold over from previous years, with the time when their various terms expire. Those marked thus \* are the friends

Gen. Harrison: Maine .- Reuel Williams, 1845; \*George Syans, 1847.

New Hampshire,-Franklin Pierce, 1843 Levi Woodbury, 1847. Vermont,....\*Saml. Prentiss, 1843; Saml

S. Phelps, 1845. Massachusetts .- \*Rufus Choate, 1845

3,300 00 \*Isaac C. Bates, 1847. Rhode Island .- "N. F. Dixon, 1845; "J F. Simmons, 1847. Connecticut .- Perry Smith, 1843; \*J

> New York .- Silas Wright, 1843; \*N. P l'allmadge, 1845. New Jersey .- \*S. L. Southard, 1845 J. W. Miller, 1847.

> Pennsylvania .- James Buchanan, 1843 ), W. Sturgeon, 1845 Delaware .- \*R. H. Bayard, 1845; \*Tho ons Clayton, 1847.

Maryland .- \*J. L. Kerr, 1843; \*W. D. Merrick, 1845. Virginia .- \*Wm. C. Rives, 1845; \*Wm S. Archer, 1847.

North Carolina .- \*W. A. Graham, 1843; W. P. Mangum, 1847. South Caroling .- \*W. C. Preston, 1843 C. Cathoun, 1847.

Georgia .- A. Cuthbert, 1843; \*J. M Bernien, 1847. Alabama.-C. C. Clay, 1843; Wm. R. King, 1847.

Mississippi .- \*J. Henderson, 1845; R. J. Walker, 1847. Louisiana .- Alex. Mouton, 1843; \*Alex.

Barrow, 1847. Tennessee .- A. O. P. Nicholson, 1845 Jacanev. 1847.

Kentucky .- "Henry Clay, 1843; \*J. T. Morehead, 1847. Ohio .- Wm. Allen, 1843; Benj. Tappan, 1845.

Indiana .- \*Oliver II. Smith, 1843; \*Al bert S. White, 1845 Illinois .- R. M. Young, 1843; S. Mc-

Roberts, 1847. Missouri -- Lewis F. Lina, 1243; T. H. Benton, 1845. Arkansas .- A. H. Sevier, 1845; Wm. S

ultion, 1847. Michigan .- \*A. S. Porter, 1845; \*Wm. Woodbridge, 1847.

PRESENTATION OF FOREIGN MINISTERS The members of the Diplomatic Body, now in Washington, and accredited to the Government of the United States, were received by the President State, made to the President the following address

SIR: I have the honor to address you in the name of the Diplomatic Body accredited to the United States of America. We hasten, sir, to congratulate you upon your accession to the high office of President of this Republic, which the confidence of your fe'low citizens have conterred upon you. -peak the true sentiments of our respective Governments and countries, in offering this testimon of regard and respect for your person and for your station. We rejoice, sir, to have heard from your own lips, in your Inaugural Address, the declaration of a virtuous desire to promote the relations of national friendship and peace between the United States and Foreign Powers; and we are happy to recognise in your personal character and qualities, the wise and noble a purpose,

States made the following reply :

other and and with whom the Republic which

The sentiments contained in my late address to my feilow-citizens, and to which you have been deased to advert, are those which will continue adisputed sovereigns of the country, and coming immediately from amongst them, I am enabled, wit

tained by their undivided approbation.
I beg leave to add, sir, that both from duty and melination I shall unit nothing in my power to contribute to your own personal happiness and that of he friends whom, on this occasion, you represent, a long as you may continue amongst us.

The other Ministers, with their Secretaries, and were then successively presented to the President \$440,775 04 | The Minister of Russia, we learn, was prevented from being present, by indisposition, which, we are appy to be able to say, is not serious .- Nat. Int.

## SEED.WHEAT

Nothing is more emphatically to be condemned than the panting of imperfect or blighted seed bers of a family best know what is going occasion to expose the other arts of the Fayette wheat; a highful deterioration in the crop must he the consequencer blighted wheat may grow, but it will give an inferior yield; the plant will come up feebly, for, in its first germination, it is nourished by the milk placed by nature in the seed, for its early sustenance, until it rises to the surface and extends its coronal roots in search of food; and, if the seed be imperfect, it can yield have made heretofore: this first and indispensable noorishment only in a very imperfect degree: experiments in relation to this matter have shown, that no practice can be worse than that of planting imperfect seed. The great rules in relation to animals holds perfect in is application to vegetables; if you desire to breed the best racers, you must breed only from the best animals; defects and imperfections have albest animals; defects and imperfections have altered up, dogmatiment of the number and description of passengers and are always, in a greater or less degree, trans. mitted .- Professor Colman.

> ADVERTISING .- Here's a good idea on the subject of advertising: "If a dealer has any article of which he wishes to make a quick re turn and consequently is willing to sell at a small profit, he is sure to advertise it; but if he means to make a large profit out of his customer-, he is generally sly about it. Men and women who have their eye teeth cut will never deal at a store where they do not advertise." Remember that.

A most disasterous conflagration took place in Washington, Ga., on the night of the 24th ult. The total number of buildings destroyed was 55

A splendid walking cane, made from part of a to Gen. Harrison by Bishop Meads, of Virginia. dependent, danutiess Democratic Editor and our claim. "Let a canaran rate Binets is mans."

# THE TIMES



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1841.

Boon's LICK TIMES OFFICE, ? Fayette, April 3d, 1841.

I Subscribers who are in arrears to arrearages are paid, except at the option from Banks.

But all of the talk about independence and same, and the publisher receives the paper expect, or desire, to be understood—they have neither heads or hearts. back, marked by the Postmaster, REFUSED. It is proper however to goard the people against this date publicly acknowledge the receipt

From the Post Master General—Remittances by Mail.—"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher ten by himself."

Note.—Some subscribers may not be aware of this regulation. It will be seen shall see-we have our eye directed thitherward. that by requesting the postmaster where they reside to frank their letters centaining subscription money, he will do so upon be-ing satisfied that the letter contains nothing but what refers to the subscription.

Those indebted to the office of the Boon's Lick Times, for subscription, and those who wish to become subscribers, holier than thou!" will please remit agreeably to the above regulation.

become subscribers to the Times, must at bill men. And Dr. Lowry knew very well that on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. Mr. Fox, the British the same time of forwarding their names, Minister, on being presented by the Secretary of accompany them with the cash. We canpayment be made in advance. The reasons are obvious. Terms-\$3,00.

Our readers will doubtless recollect hat we have frequently remarked that the democrats (!) of this county were under anxious to see those Companies confined to the ly recessary for him to say what he thought about any thing, or what his opinions on indisputable and never questioned right to do. tors in the State what to publish in their Argus and Democrat have been sparring accorded your unsolicited support. the persons attached to their respective Missions. The Democrat says that "the Argus is the did, and the Bank took occasion to adopt the defor once, both of you.

the "Fayette junto," and the "cenerate dic-tator," which will verify the statements we the Argus—a withdrawal of support—that being the way a Bank fights all who oppose them.

## "THE FAVETTE JUNTO.

characterize themselves. The epithets and abuse they say our opinion was not so good as theirs .flowing from it are harmless being such as are Suppose it true, are we to change our opinions to used by men whose prospects are blasted and please them? Col Benton disagrees with them

and who fight for the Democracy as the Cossacks that one of our brokers could buy and sell-a fought for Russia and the Swiss for France-for little thing, which, as Col. Benton says a man pay and plunder.

ary. For we have no disappointments to re. his genius cramped when he leaves his own prerenge; we are not supplients for place, nor do cinct as badly as it is when he ventures to ask for ve depend upon official grace for that upon which an office of the "sovereigns." all, of the human race, and to express that opinion in the strongest terms which we can command. Mr. Biddle, it is said, taught Nosh and Webb pelled to consult with a narrow minded, biggot should desire to "trend in the footsteps." ed, dictatorial Bank President, as is the Editor Biddle made speeches to the people, and wrote of the Domocrat, our intelligent pairons would letters to Mr. Adams and Mr. Webster through lesert us instantly-they would not, under any the newspapers-our Boon's Lick banker does

friends would discard us as truckling to power, as having opinions, but not courage, to expres

Aman, that dares to be free, that shrinks from nothing but from an utterance of principles that he believes false and unsound, and who, careless of popular applause, puts forth the truth, can obtain a support when the cringing, bank bowed spirit has pessed away with the occasion that de. manded his degrading service.

Dr. Lowry was astonished when he saw the Argus take a stand against the destruction of the Insurance Companies which he and a few Brokers here had resolved on. The Democrat was a thing that dated not look but in the direction which he might point, and he supposed the Argus was in the same base, degraded condition. 110 did not dream that as Col. Benton was incapable of retailing dirty, torn, depreciated Illinois bills the Times, who may desire to stop their from behind a bank counter, so also was he inpaper, are requested to transmit the amount capable of attempting to dictate the course of lue—at the same time, it is an old rule that the Editor of a Democratic paper. He did not "no paper will be discontinued umil all dream that the Democrats of St. Louis do not uno paper will be discontinued umil all dream that the Democrats of St. Louis do not uno paper will be discontinued umil all dream that the Democrats of St. Louis do not uno paper will be discontinued umil all dream that the Democrats of St. Louis do not uno paper will be discontinued umil all dream that the Democrats of St. Louis do not uno paper will be discontinued umil all dream that the Democrats of St. Louis do not uno paper will be discontinued umil all dream that the Democrats of St. Louis do not uno paper will be discontinued umil all dream that the Democrats of St. Louis do not uno paper will be discontinued umil all dream that the Democrats of St. Louis do not uno paper will be discontinued umil all dream that the Democrats of St. Louis do not uno paper will be discontinued umil all dream that the Democrats of St. Louis do not uno paper will be discontinued umil all dream that the Democrats of St. Louis do not uno paper will be discontinued umil all dream that the Democrats of the De dream that the Democrats of St. Louis do not

here to it. Delinquent subscribers are freedom—this setting forth that we labor for something higher and nobler and purer than the very apt to think it quite sufficient, after gross emcluments of office, is, undoubtedly, taking a paper as long as it may suit them. Greek to the Fayette Junto. By that miserable to order the Postmaster to return the clique of professional office scekers we neither

Pleasant, very! However, we shall from those disguised Whigs who have crept in among us and would sell our party to the highest bidder. They brought over a young man to do their wriof such favors, by inserting in our columns ting for them-it is possible that Col. Birch, the name of every gentlemen who returns (who has the reputation of being as great a manthe paper without paying the amount due, ager as the Bank President,) has employed this and shall retain the name and debt in our young man-induced him to come among uscolumns until the money is remitted to our down the Democracy. And we call the attention of the reader to the very tematkable fact that he, alone, has written the attacks in the Democrat upon the Argus! He has not been with us but 18 months! And before he joined us he signed the Public Address of the Whig of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of Central State Committee; is it at all improbable a third person, and frank the letter if writ- that Col. Birch and Mr. Leonard are, through this person, at the bottom of this attempt to injure the Argus? If so it is a deep scheme. We

The fact is, Dr. Lowry has conveyed himself, body and soul, in fee simple, to the Bank. For-merly he was opposed to all Banks-now, because we would not assist him to pull down the Insurance Companies and help him build up a huge over-grown monopoly in the shades of which free trade would perish, he turns cound and says. "I am a Democrat, you are not-I am

The President of the little 7 by 9 bank at Fayette went to Jefferson-the dismissal of all of the Ban's Directors, but one, that were op-DPPersons living out of, or in posed to taking depreciated notes, followed. distant counties in the State, wishing to large majority of the new board were depreciated not, nor will not send our papers out of, and strong ground against depreciated bills and or to distant parts in the State, without post notes -- he, himself, pretended to be opposed

What was the next move? To take advantage of the belief of the hard money Democrats that the Insurance Companies had abused their powers, to crush them, and to transfer their business to this little ricketty bank. While we were the control of one man, and that it was on- exercise of legal powers, we were not willing to go beyond that, and say that they should not even loan out for 60 days curplus funds as they had an

any subject were, to be generally received As the Fayette President knew that we should strongest assurance that the efforts of your Govern as orthodox. We were consured not a littion of depreciated bills be immediately sets tle for this, by our contemporary, and he his man filday to work in the Democrat to repre-To this address the PRESIDENT of the United tries to make light of it, after publishing sent us as opposed to putting any restraint upon the communications of the gentleman who the unpopular Companies, hoping thus to frighten State trace the following reply:

Size: I received with great pleasure the congratulations you have been pleased to offer me in the name of the Ibstinguished Diplomatic Body now present, the Representatives of the most powerful months, in which he told the different edings of his little barker, he come out, in person, er his own terrible trate has the most intimate relations—relations papers, and the people what to do. The which I trust no sinister event will, for ages, intereditor of the Democrat save trade the editor of the Democrat says "who that of preventing an exercise of questionable ones! knows the gentleman would ascribe to him How much father could impudence go! An Edisuch motives!" Why, the editor himself, by the President of a Bank, to assist him in preknows him, and knows, too, from the tone of venting all corporations from loaning money at to govern my conduct through the whole course of knows him, and knows, too, from the tone of venting all corporations from loaning money at my Administration. Lately one of the people, the his communications last summer, which he legal rates! The first section of the bill out up invariably published, that nothing else could all loans. Well, readers, he received, we trust, in mediately from amongst them, I amenabled, with be inferred from the reading of them. The from an independent man to whom you have

> for some time, and trying to make their After deeply reflecting upon it, and a lapse of respective readers believe that they are the a great many days, he concludes to come out advocates of the true democracy and that the Argus as anti democratic for during to differ from other is advocating ultra federal opinions. him about the Insurance Companies! This he worst enemy that the true democracy has preciated till policy immediately after its publication! Hoping, no doubt, that the Argus dare in the State," and the Argus retorts by say no more through a fear of influences that calling the Democrat an advocate of "Fed- might be brought to bear against its presperity. eral principles!!! Right, gentlemen-right Vain, delusive hope! It perished, as such hopes ever will perish, so long as there is virtue enough left to execrate bank impositions and courage to But it is generally conceded that mem-proclum them. We repelled it and also took on among them, and what kind of persons and quiet were restored, until, to our surprise, compose the family; the last Argus con- yesterdey brought down still another attack upon tains the following editorial in relation to us. As was expected, that bank, through the the "Fayette junto," and the "cenerable die- Democrat, advised the immediate prostration of

> The attack of the Democrat was unprovoked-the attack of the President of the Bank was un-"The arms assumed by the Fayette Democrat, provoked. We expressed our opinion freelyriven in the tempest of public opinion.
>
> It has been supposed by friends that we might the reception of depreciated bills to please them? might "run a stick through and sling it over his But no retort is necessary-perhaps even a shoulder," this dognatical Bank President, we eply to such mercenary troops, marshalled and sny, "can't shine" among printers out of Fayette.

subsist. We DARE to differ from any, and The idea of a Bank President's trying to teach Were we to be otherwise, were we to be com- and it is but natural that a Boon's Lick banker circumstances, patronize a paper in bank lead the same, and with such an astonishing fluency carriage of Gen. Washington, has been presented ing strings-we should cease to be a free, in that his gaping admirers, with upraised hands, ex-